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Secretary Carlisle's Position.

The immediate resignation of the Secrebary of the Treasury is plainly called for by President in his letter to Mr. Wilson and his present attitude toward the Senate npromise tariff. Mr. Calif. Isle's position in the Cabinet is suddenly rendered untenable. He can remain there no longer with out sacrificing either Mr. CLEVELAND's comfort or his own personal dignity; for the Secretary of the Treasury either grossly misrepresented, three months ago, the wishes and intentions of the Administration, of which he is a conspicuous member, or he has now been subjected, without fault of his own, to such humiliation as has seldom been put upon a public man.

The compromise which the President ateratic pledges in regard to free raw materi als, was announced to the country and advocated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the authorized interview of April 29. At that time Mr. CARLISLE was asked if he had been taking part in conferences in regard to the Tariff bill. His reply bears directly upon the present situation, and it is so remarkable, in view of Mr. CLEVELAND's letter to Mr. WILSON, that we print it in full:

"I have had no conferences upon this subject with riody except the Democratic members of the Sen Committee on Finance, and therefore cannot State of my own personal knowledge what has oc-ourred in any other conferences that may have taken place. It is true that an effort is being made to agree upon such changes in the pending bill as will secure for it the united and active support of all the Democrats in the Senate. The indications are now that this support can and will be secured without making radical changes in the rates of duty or mate rial alterations in the form of structure of the tariff schedules as they were passed by the House of Repre

In fact, I regard most of the changes now under consideration as quite unimportant, while the remain-der are not of such a character as substantially to af-fect the merits of the bill as a measure for the ref-ormation of the worst features of existing legislation

opinion upon mere matters of detail, or in regard to mail increases or reductions of rates in the bill as it now stands, to prevent the redemption of our piedges to the people, and therefore I am in favor of securing, if le, without any surrender of principle and with out abandoning any part of the Democratic policy of tariff reform, such autual concessions upon these points as will consolidate our strength and pass the sure at the earliest possible date. So far as the proposed amendments relate to duties upon important articles of consumption now subject to duty, the rates suggested as a basis for adjustment are all much lower than in the present law, while there are only a few instances in which they are higher than in the bit

few instances is which they are nighter man in the uni-reported by the Senate committee.

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and refined, and it is strenuously contended by per-sons interested in the production of this article that the appetite rates already in the bill as reported by the Senate committee are higher than the advalorem Senate committee are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends upon the price of sugar in the foreign markets from time to time, and therefore it is not possible to make an exactly accurate statement upon the subject; but I am satisfied the Ference, if any, between the specific rates fore proposed and the ad valorem rate now ration is so small as to be of no material under consideration is so small as to be of the internal consequence either way. At any rate, i think that differences of opinion upon this question, which has always been troublesome and versitions, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the Tariff bill, and I believe this is the opinion of all intelligent and sin-

tion of a more just and equitable measure in its place are of vital importance to the prosperity of the coun-try, and the people have a right to expect that all who will make such reasonable concessions to each other's views as will certainly accomplish these results.

"If the country is to wait for tariff reform until a measure is devised which is entirely acceptable in all its parts to every Senator and Representative whose vote is necessary to pass it, our promises will never be

This was justly regarded by the Democrats of the Senate, and by the people of the United States generally, as evidence that the Administration favored the project of concession and compromise which Senator JONES of Arkansas engineered in the committee room and Senator Gonyan in the party caucus. That Secretary Carlisle took an active part in the conferences that preceded the introduction of the six hundred and thirty-four compromise amendments, is perfeetly well known. He went so far as to write out at least one whole schedule, that relating to sugar, with his own hand. The echoes of the Administration everywhere at once took their cue from CARLISLE's statement and began to clamor for the passage of the bill thus amended. " The bill is the best that can be ed, and it is better than the McKINLEY tariff," was the watchword of the Administration organs in May and June. Senator HILL was reviled as an obstructionist when he demanded free iron ore and free coal. His amendments freeing those raw materials were contemptuously voted down, and the next friends of the Administration in the Senate voted against them.

Now, at the time when Sceretary Carlisti made the plea, as printed above, for further compromise and concession, the duty on from ore, as the bill then stood, was forty cents a ton, precisely what it is in the bill which Mr. CLEVELAND now attacks.

The duty on coal, bituminous and shale, us the bill then stood, was forty cents a ton, precisely what it is in the bill which Mr. CLEVELAND now attacks.

Taxed iron ore and taxed coal were al ready in the bill which Secretary Carlisle, speaking, as was supposed, with authority from the President, accepted as the basis for further concessions to protection, in order to obtain a measure which might pass the Senate and become a law. The duties on iron ore and coal were the same to a cent as they are in the bill of which Mr. CLEVELAND now remarks:

accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genutue Democratic badge, that does not pro-vide for free ray restricted. vide for free raw material. In the circumstances, it may well excite our wonder that Democratiere willing to depart from this the most Democratic of all fariff principles, and that the luconsistent absurdity of such a propease departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the , and the protection of tariff taxation to placed around the tron ere and coal of corpora and capitalists. How can we face the people after and capitalities. How can be the time particular and individually in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles? It is quite apparent that this question of free raw materials does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is violative of Democratic principle and Demo

The unpleasant alternative is obvious, as far as Secretary Caminals is concerned. It is avident either that he utterly misrepresented the President throughout the joint executive and legislative negotiations which led up to the Senate compromise, or that he has been shamefully misused and finally betrayed by his chief.

If the first supposition is true, Secretary CARLIELE is not fit to be in the Cabinet. If the second is true, Secretary CARLIBLE cannot remain there with self-respect, or with the respect of others.

Irreconcilable Opposites.

The St. Paul Globe, whose proprietor is a Federal officeholder, varies its essentially anarchistic abuse of Mr. George M. PULL MAN by slobbering over the Populista and trying to show how near they are to the Democrats in principle. "Democracy, and now Populism," says this curious muddler, the one knowing, and the other just perceiving, the inevitable tendency, demand less governing and more individual freedom. And then PEFFER, the apostle of sedition, is appealed to and quoted in proof of the non-paternalistic tendencies and intrinsic Democratic character of Populism.

There may be special reasons why the Minnesota Democrats want to make themselves agreeable to the Populists, but there can be no addition made to Democratic strength by truckling to a party much more paternalistic in its theory of government and in its political and economic policy than the Republican party is. There is no bond of political or intellectual sympathy or relationship between the Populists and the Democrats. The former want the powers of the Government enlarged; the latter want those powers severely restricted. More ofticeholders, more interference by the Government in matters now of individual regulation, the embarkation of the Government in new enterprises, financial and commercial, is the Populist programme The income tax which Populists have got tue Democrats to adopt is a specimen of the paternal and discriminating legislation which the Populists approve. To pretend that there is a particle of Democracy in the Populistic policy, constructive or destructive, is to pretend an absurdity that ought to be too gross for even the Hon. LEWIS BAKER's paper to put forth. At a time when the treasonable rant of PEFFER has made Populism almost a synonyme of anarchy, the flattering of Populism by Democrats is especially odious. There is no common ground for Democracy and Populism to stand on. They are hopelessly hostile. One or the other of them must be driven out.

Who Is Making Trouble in Samos

Are any of the Germans in Samoa playing again the old game of seven years ago, when they encouraged rebellion against King MALIETOA, and finally overthrew that ruler, setting up TAMESESE in his stend?

The news received at Auckland by th steamer Mariposa is that MALIETOA's Government had complained to the German Consul that the officers of the Falke, a German war vessel, had visited the rebel fort, and also had regaled the rebel chief and sev eral of his supporters aboard their ship. The despatch adds that the Consul strongly condemued this conduct; but that it was possible is itself a strange fact. There is a strict system of accountability in the German miltary and naval establishment. Would the officers of the Falke have risked encouraging the rebels, unless they had reason to think it was safe so to do? Would the German officers ever have been censured by Consul BIERMANN had not MALIETOA'S GOVernment complained?

In the year 1885 the German Consul a Apia, Dr. STUEBEL, and the ex-Consul. WE. BER, exercised great pressure against King MALIETOA in the attempt to bring him under German control. Finding him intracta ble, the Germans fomented trouble by encouraging the Vice-King, TAMASESE, to overthrow the Government. In the summer of 1887 the German war vessel Adler visited Apia, and TAMASESE was publicly entertained on board, his flag being hoisted on the vessel, it is said, although she was an Government House. That was going rather beyond the conduct now attributed to the Falke, yet the parallel in the two cases is

rather striking. In 1887 the queer performance of the Ad ler was followed within a few months by the German overthrow of MALIETOA. Presumably this will not be repeated now, because it would be a violation of the treaty of Ber lin. But it cannot be doubted that the conduct imputed to the Falke would give aid and comfort to the insurgents in Samoa. A complaint was made not long ago that the latter were enabled to continue their operations through being supplied with arms by the German traders. But if the news received at Auckland is correct, tha moral encouragement furnished to the rebel leaders is quite as reprehensible.

Recently the German Ambassador desired to learn from Secretary GRESHAM the attitude of the United States toward the disturbances in Samoa, his inquiry apparently being based on the fact that for a long time we have had no war vessels in Samoan waters. It is very clearly desirable to send a ship there, in order to do our part with Great Britain and Germany in discharging the obligations imposed by the treaty of Berlin. But it is safe to say that if an American ship goes there the Government of MALIETOA will have no ground for making the complaint against that vessel which it is said to have made against the Falke.

Duty Afloat. The midsummer tour prescribed for the naval militia of New York has begun, and, guided by suggestions of navy officers made last year, the exercises will be of a character suited to fit them for the real purposes of their organization. There will be practice at the great guns and with the secondary battery; boat tactics under sail and oars; torpedo drill and search-light experiments; signalling from ship to ship and between ship and shore; instruction in ship's usages, fire drill, boat parties for land expeditions, manœuvres ashore, and, finally, a good de-

gree of target practice. To aid in this work, they have been assigned to two of our best modern war ships, the armorelad New York and the protected cruiser San Francisco. The advantages of this arrangement over last year's experience of the New York city division on the New Hampshire in Gravesend Bay is manifest. That old-time sailing craft, with her high wooden sides and battery of smooth bores does not convey a very accurate notion to the recruit of the modern steel vessel with its breech-loading rifles. The criticism of Lieut. SCHUETZE last year was directed to she need of making the drills such as would anable the reserve to perform the duties of a sea force, on being called out in an emergency by the United States Government, whereas it was at that time largely directed. he thought, to what might be required of land militia. But there is no reason to apprehend such an objection to the present

In addition to the main work of accus-toming the Navai Reserve to life abourd a

war ship, and to their duties as gunners, a special study has been arranged for them in reconnoitring Long Island Sound and studying its espatilities of defence. And further to ald in this purpose, they will have a lecture on the subject from Capt. H. C. TAY-LOR, President of the Naval War College. Indeed, this is the problem on which the present year's class at the War College is engaged. Such a study, accompanied by observations along the shore, will add variety and interest to the cruise.

The Naval Reserve is now fully estab-

lished in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, both the Carolinas, illinois, and per haps still other States. It numbered, when Secretary Henneur made his last report 2,376 men, and by this time may have up ward of 2,500. That it may be made an organisation of great value to the Govern ment is beyond question. All that is re quired of Congress under the present system is an annual appropriation of about \$25,000. The several States take entire charge of organizing the forces, each under its own militia laws. Thus they obtain a new ad funct to their own resources for preserving order and executing the laws, while the general Government, at a very trifling ex pense, finds a force of citizen sailors, raised and drilled, which in an emergency can reenforce the navy. Secretary HERDERT has well said that "our long and exposed seacoast and the difficulties attending the enlistment of sailors from our merchant marine make this organization of national importance." But in order to reap the full benefit of the naval militin its drills must be of a practical character, so that it may be come a body of trained and skilled gunners. suited for manning either the cruisers or the vessels of the merchant marine that may se summoned to duty as auxiliaries.

An English Tribute to the American Navy.

The current number of the Fortulahtlu Review makes the visit of our cruiser, the Chicago, the text of an orticle in which we find some remarkable admissions as to the superiority of American to English war vessels. The author warns his countrymen to open their eyes to facts betimes, lest they be again surprised and humiliated, as they were by the outcome of the naval engagements in the war of 1812.

In its survey of the ships belonging to the United States navy, the Fortnightly Review deals only with such modern vessels as would be expected to render important service in maritime warfare. That is to say. it confines itself to the consideration of the steel or iron vessels which have been laid down or radically rebuilt since 1880. Forty of these are named and described, and the results of the preliminary examination are summed up in the statement that the United States now have, built or building, a naval force comprising 58 modern vessels, possessing an aggregate of 183,051 tons, and carrying 1,084 guns and 174 torpedo tubes or ejectors. This is pronounced a sea force superior, upon the whole, to any other in existence, the fleets of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and perhaps Germany excepted.

It is not, however, for its size, but for its efficiency, its quality, that the American navy is held up to admiration. Most of our vessels, the Fortnightly Review believes, have not their betters of similar class in the fleet of any European country, but to some of them it directs particular attention a proofs of the fact that, vessel for vessel, the United States stand ahead of the rest of the world to-day. For the purpose of comparison, the three battle ships of the Indiana class and the single battle ship Iowa are first selected. These are contrasted in respect of important features with the Renown and the Jaurequiberry, which may fairly be termed the finest battle ships of about the same size belonging respectively to Great Britain and to France. The English reviewer shows that while the Indians and Iowa compare unfavorably in the matter of speed with their English and French counterparts, in almost every other respect the former are crushingly superior. If the Indiana and Renown, for iustance, engaged bow to bow, stern to stern, or bow to stern, the American ship could deal blows ninch more numerous than those of the British ship, and in the aggregate nearly thrice as heavy. Even if they engaged broadside to broadside, the aggregate energy of the American fire would be much more than double that of the British. Were the huge Royal Sovereign to be put forward as the English champion instead of the Renown, it would not fare much better, because we Americans distribute our guns more effectively, and our battle ships represent more sensible compromises of the rival claims of speed, radius of action, gun power, and armor than do any in the British navy. Such, at all events, is the averment of the Fortnightly Review, which recalls how Englishmen in the war of 1812 were forced against their will to take lessons from the United States as to the proper way

of gunning frigates. Englishmen are now advised to go to school to the Americans with reference to gunning battle ships, and also to gunning cruisers, for, according to the Fortnightly Review, the United States are as superior to England in the quality of their cruisers as in that of their battle ships. By way of proof, the armored cruiser New York is compared with the Blenheim, which is about five hundred tons heavier, and practieally, though not nominally, an armored cruiser also. The bow and stern fire-most important factors in the efficiency of cruisers-are immensely heavier in the case of the New York. That ship can bring to bear upon a point directly ahead 16 guns, de veloping an aggregate muzzle energy of 38,185 foot tons, whereas the English cruiser can concentrate on a similar point only 7 guns, exhibiting a total muzzle energy of but 16,144 foot tons. Equally unfavorable to the Blenheim is the com parison of the stern fire of the two vessels. For broadside fire the New York has available 19 guns, with an aggregate muzzle energy of 46,328 foot tons, against 15 guns possessing a total muzzle energy of no more than 84,745 foot tons on the part of the Blenheim. The Fortnightly reviewer asserts that similar results would follow a detailed comparison of the American Columbia with the English Gibraltar; or of our Olympia with the English Tulbot, and so on. The conclusion is that, if we match craft of approximately equal displacement, age, and class, the American crubers, considered as all-around fighting and scouting machines, are better than the English by not less than from 15 to 40 per cent.

These are notable admissions, which have an even deeper prospective than present algnificance, when we call to mind that England has been building steel or iron buttle ships and cruisers in a score of yards for the last thirty-five years, whereas the United States have been constructing from or steel war vessels in at most half a dozen yards, for not more than twelve or fourteen years, and have had extraordinary difficulties

overcome, among which the most obvious was the lack of experience. If we have accomplished so much in the green tree, what may we not do in the dry !

The Kick Courteons.

There is a certain subtlety in the Georgia mind, and a quick delight in the humorous napects of life, and especially of politics. whereof Georgia contains more to the square inch than any other State, not excepting Indiana. This subtlety and this humo were never more evident than in the resolutions passed by the Democrats of Fulton county last week. One of these resolutions is a masterpiece. It is this:

"Confiding in the wisdom, patriothem, and courage of President CLEVELAND, and the integrity of purpose on the part of his Administration that at those great principles of financial rother and civil referm, clearly set forth in the Chicago platform and picoted on reform in our system of Castom House (restion, should have force and effect in the laws to be enacted by Congress and in the conduct of every department of the Congress and in the conduct of every department of the Congress ernment, we unqualifiedly endorse the Demo cratic platform, and call upon the Administration to

In other words, we coufide so much the wisdom, patriotism, and courage of Mr. CLEVELAND, that we refuse to endorse him. and we ask him why in thunder he doesn't

stick to the Democratic platform. This same Convention nominated Living-\$10N, the anti-Administration candidate, and overwhelmed CANDLER, the favorite of HORE SMITH. But its handsome reference to the Administration must take away all hard feeling. The Georgia watermelous have a unique flavor.

The transfer by Mr. CLEVELAND of Fight ing Bon from the quarter deck of the Violet to the command of the cruiser New York is one o the noblest examples which naval history affords of personal sacrifice for the sake of public There is no doubt that Fighting Bos has carned the promotion.

When promising to the new Government of Hawaii the "cordial approval of President CLEVELAND," did Minister WILLIS know or remember that an embassy was then on its way from Honelulu to Washington, charged by LILIUORALANI to obtain from Mr. CLEVELAND "an explicit answer to the question as to whether he will do anything more or not to redress the wrong done to the Queen and the Hawaiian people by the action of Minister STEVENS"? Has Mr. WILLIS forgotten that in SAM PARKER and in JOHN CUMMINGS KALA-KAUA beautiful and distressed royalty has two very eloquent advocates, and that Mr. CLEVE-LAND is not made of wood?

A French and an English View of the Debs

From the Lyone Ripublicate of July a Events are occurring in the United States which show to what bloody and terrible disorders a free un tion may be brought when it is infected with revolu-tionary socialism and has no army strong enough to insure the public safety. As the consequence of an unimportant local strike, Chicago, a city three times as large and populous as Lyons, is prey to all the horrors of civil war. Entire quarters of the city have been burned, several ratiway lines dismantled, blood has flown in numerous places, and the impotent mili-tia has been competied to camp outside the city, which inds tuelf deprived of provisions and menaced with starvation and destruction by fire. In several neighboring States, notably California, bands of workmen without work stop trains, pillage the vans, and burn the wagons. Instead of calling upon their comrades to respect the public peace and the rights of property and person, the chiefs of the great socialistic associa-tions in New York and Philadelphia are deliberating whether not to aggravate this revolutionary mo meat by precipitating a general strike in the old in-dustrial States of the East.

Prom the Landon Echo of July s.

With deepest perturbation I read the news that comes to hand concerning the war-for war it is—that has broken out, with Chicago as its centre. Just upon two years ago I returned home from a quite long resi-dence in the States, during which I travelled much over the theatre of this war, and saw much and carned much of the people who are now combatants on both sides. At that time thoughtful people in the over the madness, the crucity, the ultimate awful dis-aster of the whole thing, the blood grows hot within me, and I am lost in the difficulty of believing the relity of all that is happening. One cannot escape the ellef that the United States is again to be drenched with the blood of her soldiers and her people, set to

Eleventh Hour Deprecation.

Whether Mr. Cleveland means that he deprecates the adoption of the income tax, or simply the tacking it as a rider on the Tariff bill, he shows that he real-ires the blunder the Democrats have made in striving o force the Populistic imposition upon the country But Mr. Cleveland would have spoken with more timeliness and effect if, instead of recommending the tax even to a limited scope in his December message o Congress, he had declared in ringing tones that the Democratic party could not countenance an income tax in any shape, manner, or form without surrender ing its principles to Populism and incurring the conlemnation of the country.

In the authurst of popular indignation which the proposed tax has justly evoked the President has evieatly read an ominous handwriting on the wall, and other Democrats in the Senate and House may well do the same before giving their final sanction

The Successor of Lowell and Pheine From the Brooklyn Engle Ambassador Bayard knows how to preside at a din-

Cub right is the right of the yearling. From all of his pack he may claim.
Pull googs when the failur has cates: and none may tellise him the name. Cave right is the right of the father, to hunt by him soft for his own:

He is freed from all calls to the pack. He is floiged by the council alone.

Because of his age and his cunning because of his large and his paw. In all that the haw leaveth open the word of the head word is law. For these are the have of the jungle, and many and mighty are they. See the seek and the hood of the law and the heunch god hump in-Clay: Miles and highline

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

Noteworthy Pravisions of the Navy Appro-WARHINGTON, July 22 .- The conference committee that had in charge the differences be tween the Senate and the House on the reuties supply bill for the navy, found little difficulty in their adjustment. The measure which they re

general as well as professional interest. One of these appropriates \$8,000 for the repair of the Constitution for use as a naval militia training ship. The famous old vessel will very soon celebrate her Pentenary, and no bette preparation for it could be made than thus to fit her up, so that she may be of use to the naval eserve. Her historic as ociations should be an nepiration to them, and it is an excellent idea enable her to round out her century by a tour of active service, not indeed as a cruising vessel, out as a school of instruction for the citizen saffers of to-day.

A similar futerest attaches to the provision for introducing the Hartford again into useful service. She has long been laid up in ordinary on the Parific coast. The House appropriated \$150,000 to give her a modern battery, the purpose being to put her again on regular cruising; out the Senate proposed instead that this amount should be expended for making her serviceable as a training ship. Thus a second relic of bygone triumphs will be wided to this duty, and, in view of the loss of the Kearsarge, probably the general feeling of the public will be that of satisfaction that Farragut's old flagship will find this sphere of employment rather than be subjected to the hazards of general station and cruising service.

The Senate had provided for the payment of the premiums due to the Machias, Castine, and Bancroft, \$45,000 cach. These three gunboats made great gains over their contract speed, and well deserve a prompt payment. The House did not concur, but the same end was reached by providing that the appropriation of nearly \$6,000,000 for carrying on work upon vessels already authorized should include the payment of premiums earned prior to Jan. 1, 1894.

Another amendment of the Senate which prevailed in conference was the one for remitting the time penalties on the Vesuvius. This seems only just, considering that the Government has suffered no injury from the delay, and that the vessel was she experiment, involving novelties in construction. Although she has not been successful as a perment, involving novelties in construction. Although she has not been successful as a perment of the Hureau of Naval Ordnance, yet she has proved a fast vessel, which may be of much service when provided with an ordinary torpedo outfit. Besides, it has been shown to general satisfaction that it sate had had the benefit of a contract allowing her a premium either for horse power or for speed she would have earned enough to offset her time penalties. Finally, her builders grave the Government a larger nad more expensive vessel than they agreed to furnish, without any increase of the contract price.

The provision which the House had made in regard to officers transferred from one corps to another was stricken out by the Senate, but was restored in conference, alightly amended, however, so as to read that officers who had been appointed to any corps in the navy after service in a different branch shall have all the benefits of their previous service in the same manner as if the appointment were a resulty into the service. The particular case mentioned in connection with this provision is that of Prof. Alger, who originally belonged to the line of the navy and then was appointed to the Naval Academy shall have been for at least two years a resident of the district from which he is appointed, On the other hand, a Senate amendment th Bancroft, \$45,000 each. These three gunboats unde great gains over their contract speed,

action of the Secretary, in selecting graduates of the Naval Academy.

A great number of other amendments were acted upon in conference committee, but these spoken of will be recognized as mostly having an interest for the general public.

WILL SHE GO WEST TO GET THE RIGHT TO POTEY A Spirited Expression of One Woman Tax

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In old Engnd women now enjoy all the voting rights that men have, except Parliamentary suffrage. The prespect is they will get that, too, within three years, or in less time. New Zealand, where men and women have equal suffrage, is the only civilized country that at present does not feel ne depression of hard times. The Governor of Arizona, the Hon. L. C. Hughes, told me lately t was the hope and expectation that his Terri tory would come into the Union as a State with woman suffrage a fixed fact, as Wyoming did. Under these circumstances, with equal suffrage for our sex in Colorado, and good hope for it in Kansas this autumn, we working women wh have felt the need of the ballot so many years had also good hope that we might get it in the splendid Empire State, Some of us had not talked much about woman suffrage up to 1894. We thought that years of conscientious work in responsible

money-earning occupations might perhaps count for something in showing that women were capable of voting. But many of us had found, every step of the way, that turn where we would we could not compete on equal terms with men in the occupations wherein we wished o gain our bread, because we had no vote. Yet we worked on hoping that in time our prothers would see the justice of giving the best and wisest women as much power politically as the dullest and most ignorant immigrant already possesses Only women who have thus worked and thus

The Successor of Lewell and Phelps.

Ambasador Bayraf knows how to preside at a discrease well as any mean who makes the English face guage the vehicle of his thought.

The Law for the Wolves,

From the Full Mall Budget.

Now this is the law of the jungle, sold and as true as and the wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the state of the jungle, as old and as true as a the everyer that grishes the free trush, he law run, but it for the wolf is his pack.

Wash daily from nose the to tail the jungle, and the strength of the wolf is his pack.

Wash daily from nose the to tail the jungle, the things of the wolf and the jungle, the tight is for hunting and forget not fit to the wolf is insuster—go forth and get foot of the own.

Keep pace with the budge of the jungle, and neither will go from the trail.

When you ghe with the budge of the jungle, and neither will go from the trail.

When you ghe with the budge of the jungle, and neither will go from the trail.

When you ghe with the subset is the pack in the boar in his lair.

When you ghe with the subset is the pack in the subset of the wolf is his refuge, and where he boar in his lair.

The lair of the wolf is his refuge, and where he has made film his house.

Not even the bead wolf may enter, not even the boar in his lair.

If ye little ferre ministight be silent and wake not the broad in his house.

Not even the bead wolf may enter, not even the boar in his lair.

If ye little ferre ministight be silent and wake not the broad to the wolf is his refuge, but where he has made film his house.

Not even the bead wolf may enter, not even the boar in his print.

If ye little ferre ministight be silent and wake not the broad of the wolf is his refuge, and where he has made film his house.

Ye may kill for yourselves, and your makes, and your cubes also grouped a way.

Ye may kill for yourselves, and your makes, and your cubes also grouped with the pack is the wolf is the mean of the wolf is an investigation of New York city she would not have the his printle of the waited know the bitterness of the disappointment that overwhelms us at the verdict of the Constitutional Convention's Committee on Suf-

Bid He Intend to Defeat All Tariff Legisintion f From the Washington Post.

The publication of the President's letter amounts to an accusation against every benator who would for the amousted bill, and it offers then no alternative save that of arknowledging their guilt or coefficieting with renewed emphasis the attitude from witch it

So June Wager Stat concerned.

OUAY'S CROSS ROADS.

A STATE OF THE STA

It Is a Bosterard that Confronts Him-

PRILADELPHIA, July 22,-To a stranger traveling in the country, a cross road without signboards is usually a perplexing situation. We have many such in Pennsylvania. "Which of these two roads runs to Skippack's Mills ?" asked a weary traveller of the blackenfth who drove a nail or two in his horse's shoe. " Both of them, was the reply. "Which is the better one for me The blacksmith, whose knowledge of country roads was comprehensive, sensity reponded: "Neither of them. You wouldn't travel a mile on either before you would wish you had taken the other one."

Within a few days Senator Quay, David Mar-

tin, Jacob Wildemore, and Col. John Glenn will meet at Atlantic City to fix upon candidates for next November's election. That will not bother them much, as they will probably conclude without much delay that Mayor Saltzberger shall be nominated for Common Pleas Judge, William H. Smith, for City Trensurer, and Elias P. Smithers for Registrar of Wills.

Nor will they experience any difficulty in determining who shall represent the five Congress and four Senate districts from Philadelphia

and four Senate districts from Philadelphia. The question that will perplex them, the solution of which will be postponed until the latest day possible, is this: "What course shall we take relative to the Park Bonlevard?" There is no road in Pennsylvania more troublesome to Statesmen than this.

Some months ago the city of Philadelphia naced upon its public piansa wide boulevard running from our \$25,000,000 City Hall to our \$50,000,000 public park. That proposed boulevard with its broad driveway in the course, its beautiful promenade on either side lined with elms, whose spreading branches met overhead, its two narrower roadways for the use of the milkman, the groose, the ice, the cool, and slopkespers

Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be grained by imagning a boulevard 165 feet in width cut through in a straight line from the New York Post Office to Desbrosses street ferry. The cost of the improvement staggered Mayor Stuart and he votoed the ordinance of Councils.

Councils will meet on the first Thursday of September, and every corporate and political influence that Senator Quay cares for in Philadelphia is in favor of the proposed boulevard, while upon the other hand many of the people of Philadelphia are hostile to it.

Immediately after Councils shall have disposed of the veto, the whole question will be relegated to the people by the nomination and election of a Mayor to serve for four years, and to be elected in 'Farguary next. Those in favor

election of a Mayor to serve for four years, and to be elected in February next. Those in favor of the bonlevard will demand the election of a Mayor committed to it. Another influential part of the community will insist upon the elec-tion of a Mayor whose pledge against the meas-ure will be faithfully carried out. This \$23,000,000 boulevard is the forks of the road that brings great perplexity to Senator Our

This \$25,000,000 boulevard is the forks of the road that brings great perplexity to Senator Quay and his able lieutenant, David Martin. Having been badly fooled in the erection of a \$25,000,000 City Hall, that was to have cost only \$4,000,000, the people of Philadelphia will closely watch this boulevard bustness. Even then we may be fooled, we are so confiding.

PARK RIDGE'S NEW ELECTION. Pridny's Contest Between Commuters and Punkin Dusters to Be Repeated

PARK RIDGE, July 22.-Judge Dixon has orered a new election for Mayor, Assessor, and one Councilman, to be held on Tuesday, July 31, on the ground that the three Punkin Dusters who had been returned as elected by one vote, had been irregularly chosen. Dr. H. C. Neer, the deposed candidate for Mayor; John J. Brickell, Assessor, and Francis Wheaton, Counilman, have been renominated.

Justice Smith, the alleged Boss of the com muters, has issued orders to trade votes to elect Robert H. Sibbold, Commuters' candidate for

Robert H. Sibbold, Commuters' candidate for Assessor, and to trade votes for the Punkin Dusters' Mayor and Councilman. Candidate Sibbold is said to be a disciple of Henry George, and the Punkin Dusters will make every effort to defeat him to keep down their assessment on improved lands.

The feeling between the two factions was plainly shown at the school trustees' election held in the school-bouse on Friday. Early in the day delegates from each faction were sent out to engage conveyances of the local liverymen at Park Ridge, Hillsdale, and Westwood to carry voters to the polls. Farmers' truck wagons, Sunday carriages, and vehicles of all descriptions, were also engaged for the struggle. These wagons were kept busy transferring voters to and from the polls until it was time for them to close.

ers to and from the polls until it was time for them to close.

John J. Brickell, formerly a district clerk, called the election meeting to order, and W. B. Smith and F. O. Mittag were nominated for Chairmen, Smith being chosen by one vote, After the crowd of nearly 500 had cast their ballots, it was found that there had been a tie all around, and consequently that a new election would have to be held. Next Friday night was the time agreed upon by both parties without opposition.

The Market for American Wooden Lega. WASHINGTON, July 22.-The State Departing attention to a market for an American invention, which says it has long been a matter of regret in German medical circles that the excellent artificial limbs manufactured in the United States do not find their way to that country. American wooden legs are said to have the advantages of durability and lightness, ingenuity of construction, and a gracefulness over the European article. To the apparent objection that the demand would not justify efforts to secure the market, it is said that a number of societies exist in Germany for the sole purpose of supplying poor persons with necessary artificial limbs, and it is to be remembered that Germany is the land of surgery, an authority stating that from ten to twenty amputations are performed weekly at the smaller hospitals, which number must be greatly exceeded at the university clinics, to say nothing of more than 0,000 surgeons who are continually operating throughout the empire. country. American wooden legs are said to

Christ's Alleged Life in India, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of J. H. Connelly, dissecting the unsupported statements of Mr. Shawe, regarding the Buddhistic life of Issa, or Jesus, deserves commen dation for its incisive critical clearness, as well as for the evident truthfulness implied as to the most probable mission of the Savior to the distant Orient. From the twelfth to the twenty-ninth year of the Gospel life of Christ it is beyond

year of the Gospel life of Christ it is beyond reasonable probability that He passed that time in fruitless obscurity at Nazareth. His intercourse with the Jewish doctors at the recorded visit to the temple in His twelfth year, clearly proves that His public life began then—His teaching office, His revelation of the will of the Father to the children of men.

It would be abhorrent to common sense to believe that seventeen years of His life work, so much needed by mankind, were spent uselessly. Morrover, foreseeing what has actually taken place, i.e., that the unfortunate misapprehension of His divine mission and teaching by the great mass of His followers would prevent the Luman race from having His doctrines properly presented to them, it is most reasonable to conceive that He did not desire to leave the great Oriental nations wholly deprived of their saving efficacy. Hence the fundamental principles of Inddhism and Christianity are evidently traces. crive that He did not a served of their saving Oriental nations wholly deprived of their saving efficacy. Hence the fundamental principles of findshism and Christianity are evidently traceable to the same source. The accretions of centuries of ignorance, barbarism, and superstition, by which the perfectly pure and simple teachings of the itedecence were overlaid, can be easily removed from both great religious, and then irue Christianity will be found not so far from N. D.

In the Testing of the Armor Plater Pair ! To THE SERVER OF THE SUR-Siz: While fully appreclatting the fact that the armor plates of our battle ships can be none too strong to withstand attacks of the enemy with all the constantly improving implements of naval warfare at its command it would seem that the tests which are made from time to time a fashin Head under the direction of the Government are grownly unfair to the Carnegie and Bethlehem are grossly unfair to the Carnegie and Rethlehem sized companies. Where detailed mention is made of the obligations: of a plate to a suitable position for the obligations in that it is based of up first fly hyere of the district materials, we have the standy mass being first fly hyere of the plate of th

Capt. Sames Parker's Case.

tised on Capt. James Parker by the senior Senator for New Jetsey is restainly not to be charged to the rook this time. It is undoubtedly the handwork of the hero of Checaequakes Creek, better known at one CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Second Week Opens with a Solema

PLATTABORON, July '22. - The second week of the Catholic Summer School opened to-day with a solemn pontifical mass. It was celebrated by Rishop Michaud of BurEngton, Vt., assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Mc Tenna of New York as McMillan as deacons of honor, the Rev. Dr. Slegfried of Overbrook (Penn.) Seminary as lescon, and the Hev. Father Pine of Providence as sub-deacon. The Pey, Fathers McMahon and Pearce acted as masters of ceremonies. Father Ellioft of the Paulist order preached a powerful sermon, urging missionary work among non Catholics. The sern on was well received, Hishop Michaud also officiated as celebrant of solemn ves, ers, while the Rev. Father McKenna, O. P., preacted the periton. Among the prom-

O. P., preacted the certion. Among the prominent visitors present were the Right Rev. Mgr. Parley, who sat in the senetuary during mass; the Hea. M. Corman of Providence. Mrs. G. W. Hecker and daughters of New York, and Mr. Jesse Locke. Every train and boarding houses students, and the hotels and boarding houses are crowded.

The Cathodic Summer School of America is now in its infancy, but gives promise of a great future. The directors have been presented with a girt of 450 acres of land on a bluff on the western bank of Lake Champlain, two and one-half miles from the town of Plattaburgh. This land reposes amid some of the finest scenery to be found in this region, and in the vicinity of points of the greatest historical interest. It is now being developed, san already a handsome castin, to coatch the neighborhood of \$25,000, is in the course of construction. Next year it is expected the school will have a mammoth hotel, lecture halls, and all the requirements necessary to holding the fourth annual seesion on its own grounds.

The fluncial and of this enterprise is in the

grounds.

The financial end of this enterprise is in the hands of men whose names in the commercial world are synonymous with success, and the outlook therefore is bright and full of promise, having every indication of being a grand monument to the piemeer movement of Catholic summer assemblages for the advancement of higher education.

WATER FAMINE FOR BROOKLYN Unless the Aldermen Can Get Some Patron age Out of the City's Ne

There is no certainty as to what the outcom will be of the special meeting of the reform Board of Aldermen of Brooklyn, which Mayor Schieren has called for to-day to consider the question of increasing the water supply. Mayor Schieren, City Works Commissioner White Health Commissioner Emery, and Fire Commis sioner Wurster have all united in an appeal to the city with an additional supply of 25,000,009 gallons daily, warning them that unless promps action is taken in that direction there may be a water famine within a short period.

So far the Aldermen, however, have exhibited marked indifference to the question, and it seems that they are determined to make no provision for the construction of the four new pumping stations unless they are allowed to designate the manner in which the \$750,000 required shall be exceeded. the city with an additional supply of 25,000,000

designate the manner in which the \$750,000 required shall be expended.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Board on Saturday night it was determined, it is said, to make the appropriation, but only with the understanding that the work shall be done by day's labor, and not according to the usual and more economical method of contract. The Mayor is opposed to this plan, and would probably veto a resolution of the Aldermen with that provision included.

If all other efforts fall, it is said, an appeal in some way may be made to the courts to compel the Aldermen to do something to avert the threstened peril in which Brooklyn is placed.

FREE ITALIAN READING ROOM

Books and Other Means of Indoor Recrea

tion Provided in Mulberry Street. The free Italian library and reading rooms provided chiefly by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and situated in a house formerly used by Italians as a cheese factory at 149 Mulberry street, was open for inspection yesterday from 2 to 5 P. M. Those who attended were welcomed by the Rev. Antonio Arrighi, pastor of the Italian church at 153 Worth street.

The institution is confined to two floors, the first and second. On the first floor is the library and reading room. The room was decorated with American and Italian flags. The library has more than 200 volumes and will soon be en-larged. There are, besides, Italian and Ameri-

harged. There are, besides, Italian and American newspapers.

On the upper floor are two rooms, one for girls and the other for boys. In the rear is the room where girls may cluster about a big table and sew or play games or talk. In the boys' room in the front the Rev. Mr. Arright has a desk, and he will make it his study, if the boys will be quiet enough to let him. Games, such as chess, dominoes, checkers, and parchesi, are provided. An organ in the boys' room and a plano on the library floor will give the Italian boys and girls a chance to sing and play on proper occasions.

Gov. Plower Not to Visit the State Camp

STATE CAMP, PEERSKILL, N. Y., July 22 .- A old rain swept through the camp this morning, which was almost as depressing to the spirits of the militiamen as had been the intense heat of the preceding three days. None of the usual drills was held, and there was no church service. This morning the parade ground was devoted to the drilling of awkward squads. Officers' school was held on the bluff at 2 o'clock. The evening parade was in regimental line, and was reviewed by Lieut.-Col. Watson. The marching of the troops was very creditable.

Adjutant-General Porter said to-night that Gov. Flower would probably not visit the camp this year. Other business will occupy all the time of the Executive until the camp closes.

SUNBEAMS.

..." 'Steam-heated,' as it appears on the signs of flats and buildings of one sort and another," said a citizen, " seems just now almost a superfluity; but it will be all right next winter.

—On hot nights the Fifth avenue stages that are provided with roof seats run full on top and empty inside, and the outside places on those stages that have only one seat back of the driver's are usually all occupied. There are perhaps few ways of spending a nickel to better advantage than in a long, cool ride on the top of a Fifth avenue stage.

It was once a familiar sight, the man approaching with a hand organ slung upon his back by a broad strap across his shoulder and carrying a stick which

night serve as a staff as he walked and which o vailing hand organ is the big piano organ on wheels.

—Those swimming wild hogs of Arizona are doubt-less of the razor-back variety seen in the pine forests on the eastern shore of Maryland. They are feed beasts, the razor-back hogs of Maryland, and good swimmers, as are all lean swine. Fat swine figat admirably, but when they swim their sharp fore hooft

dig eruelly into the hanging flesh of the breast and neck, and the swimmers are sometimes exha Outcroppings of jealousy between sallors and marine, aboard United States ships are common enough The marine is that awkward thing, a landsman at see He is a soldier, clad in a soldier's uniform, receiving a soldier's pay, and subject to the drill and discipline of the army rather than of the navy. Doubties he is a more shapely person from a technical point of view than the Jack tar, but he is vastly less picturesque and human. He is, on the whole, hardly so well paid

as the sallor. At the boat landing at the liattery by Pler A there are steps and a platform where one may conveniently approach the water. There people sometimes take their dogs to give them a sait water bath; at this see son they begin to come as early as to clock in the morning and from that on they scatter along during the day. Some dogs, to whom this sort of bath is new, have to be conxed or forced into the water, but after they get used to it they like it, and sometimes they

my be seen tugging at their chains as they come anxious to get in. -Monthly pay for Jack tars in the nave is a matter not likely to meet the approval of executive officers, as Jack ashore with money in his nockef is still an uncertain quantity. The proverbial helplesaness of the salter rathers has made the Navy Repartment take a highly potential attitude toward the Jack tar, with the result that he now comes home from a ceratic with some humireds of dellars in the Paymuster's bunds. The Savy Department acts upon the theory that the common saller may describe the first opporaunity. The exactly opposite timery is held as to the commissioned officer, for he is permitted before starting on a crutice to draw two full months, pay in advance, and if the Paymenter be good nathred or weak an officer ria; manage to get even further into the debt of the flor-

Executive Officer McLean of the San Francisco, at whom the salfors of that ship are growling, ought by this time to know the needs and the temper of the american sallor. He passed meanly twenty-two years in the two grades of deutement, and served before that four years as Ensign and Moster, so that he has been for more than a quarter of a century, as watch officer and executive officer, in daily contact with the common sailor. The whole comfort and discipling of a ship He much within the control of an executive officer. He may make the ward recen pretty much what he will and it is hardly too much to say that a wise. Orm, and ny inputhed executive officer may to a single cruise transform a ship's company from stores. Home and insufacidination to negitiess, under, and